## WASHINGTON

Belligerent Rights for the Cubans.

The St. Domingo Treaty Reported Against by the Senate Committee.

KU KLUX OUTRAGES IN TENNESSEE.

The Texas Admission Bill Passed in the House.

Spicy Discussion of the Deficiency Bill.

Squabble Over the New York Post Office Appropriation.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1870. Cuban Belligernecy" o Be Acknowledged. It is reported to night that the House Committee en Foreign Affairs have agreed to recommend the passage of a resolution according beiligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents.

The San Domingo Trenties Reported Against by the Senate Committee on Foreign Rein-

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations met this morning and resumed the consideration of the treaties for the annexation of San Domingo and the purchase of the bay and peninsula of Samana. The scussion was quite animated. Both treaties were taken up. In addition to the opposition to the matter as a question of State policy there were some suggestions that information had been received that certain outsiders were to receive a considerafrom the Dominican government the amount received from the United States. The principal opposition was made, it is by Summer and Williams, Senators Morton and Harlan spoke at length in favor of both the treaties, showing the great value to accrue in the acquisition of St. Domingo. The vote stood five against the treaties to two for them. It is probable the minority will make a report in favor of the annexation. An effort will also be made to have the subject considered in open session. Dispute in the House Over the Reference of

the Funding Bill. The expected contest over the reference of the Funding bill took place in the House to-day. Mr. Schenck executed a flank movement upon Mr. Garfield by getting the floor first to move the reference of the bill to the Ways and Means Committee. - It required unimous consent to take it from the Speaker's table; but Mr. Garfield was either too much demoralized by the boldness of Mr. Schenck or so anxious to get the bill sent to his own committee that he failed to object. Perhaps he thought there would be no difficulty in getting a majority of the House on his side. It is said that he has been working for a week among the members of the House to get the bill referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Mr. Schenck, like General But ler, is a hard man to beat. His buildog tenacity was too much for Mr. Garfleid, and allow the Ways and Means Committee to carry off the bill in triumph. It is said that the national bank interests represented here were anxious to have the bul referred to the Ways and Means Comunittee, not because they expect any change in the sections compelling them to exchange their six per cent bonds for the new bonds, but because they are desirous of getting a new section added to the bill relieving them from some of the taxes now imposed upon them. What assurance they have of this is not known; but the bank people urge it upon the ground that inasmuch as they are compelled to take the new bonds at a reduced rate of intershould have the taxes somewhat est they to equalize matters. Schenck, like Senator Sherman, comes from Onio, where national banks are not particularly popular, and a man who wants to come pack to the partial to the banks. It is said that this considers tion had a controlling influence upon the conduct

bit in the Senate. The Tennessee Troubles-Ben Butler in

of Sherman, who is said to be personally largely in-

terested in the banks, in his management of the

Quandury.

The trouble in Tennessee engrossed the attention of the Reconstruction Committee to-day, after they had savorably agreed to report the Texas bill. Mr Perkius, Speaker of the House, and Mr. Thomas, President of the Senate, of the Tennessee Legisla. ture are here to represent the Legislature before the committee and to defend it from the charges preferred against it by the republican Congressmen in the House from that State. It is expected that Governor Senter wal send some person here to look after his interests. It appears that the Legislature was too much for Se ter, and the feeling between the members of that body and the Governor is reported not the most amicable. The tung is very much mixed. and it will require all the ingenuity of General Butler to put it to rights.

Ku Klux Outrages in Tennessee-Terrible Wrongs Inflicted Upon Unoffending Negroes. A delegation of negroes from the State of Tennessee appeared before the Reconstruction

Committee to-day and presented a document detating outrages alleged to have been committed upon the negroes of Tennessee by the Kn Klux. It appears that these outrages were mostly confined to Middle and West Tennessee. The document in question goes on to state that in the above named communities our people have been hunted down like the wild animals of the jungles, and roundered in cold broad: many bave been forced to leave their homes and families, their crops and their wages, and live lives of penuty and want by the cruel outrages committed upon them by disguised out-laws and midnight assassins. The cities of Nashville, Memphis and Chattanooga are overrun with paupers-acte-bodied men and women, who have been ariven from their homes in the country to seek the protection of the city, and consequently are forced to beg or starve. It is a common every day or night occurrence, that some of our people are, without cause, without excuse, without provocation, put to death in the most tortuous barbarous manner. Shooting, wnipping burning, and indeed, we might say, that the dark and damning catalogue of inquisitorial punishments, has been resurrected from its long sleep in the bosom of the dark ages of persecutions and exhausted upon the weak and unprotected people in the State. They set forth that they have made frequent appeals to the authorities for protection, but in vain. On the con tra y, the Legislature has passed many acts which militate directiv against the interest and happiness of the colored people. "Need we mention," they say, "the repeal of the Common School law, whereby our children are left without educational privilege;" the repeat of what was known as the Kn-Kinx law, the results of which are too well known to us all; the repeal of the Common carriers' act, whereby respected colored ladies and gentlemen holding first class tickets are compelled to ride in the smoking car, and submit to the jeers and taunts of those who are not our equals in morals, refinement or education? The delegation conclude their appeal by calling upon Congress to enact such measures as will give the ne roes of Tennessee protection in their rights as American chuzens. They arge speedy action, as, to quote their language, "Every day of delay sends some poor defenceless brother to his long home

Toe Texas Convressional Delegation at the White House.
The Senators and Representatives elect from

chusetts, proceeded to the White House this morning and paid their respects to the President.

Hill for the Euconragement of Yachting.

The House Committee on Commerce to-day took up the consideration of the bill for the encouragement or vacating, which prov destnat the same privileges yachts belonging to a regularly organized yacht club shall be allowed by the United States government to foreign yachts that may visit our ports. One or two members of the committee objected to the bill, on the ground that it exempted owners of yachts, who are supposed to be rich, from the payment of duties, &c., which are required from a struggling commercial marine. There was a great deal of discussion of this character in the committee, and finally the bill was recommitted to the sub-commitcall it up again next week. The object of the bill is principally to allow the English yachts that will probably come here next June to enter our waters on the same conditions that American yachts visit English and French ports

Startling Fraud Uncarthed-Important Documents Suppressed in a Senatorial Committee's Report—A Kassas Senator Impilcated.

The following correspondence between Sidney Clarke, chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, and Secretary Cox relates to the alleged garbling of an official document sent to the Senate relative to some Indian lands in Kansas. The question is, who garnled it—the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs or somebody else, and for what pur

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., March 8, 1870. Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, Washi

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH S, 1870. J
Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, U. C.:—
DEAR SH:—I have the nonor to transmit herewith Senate executive document No. 40, being your letter communicating in compilance with a resolution of the senate of December 13, 1869, papers in relation to the sale of certain lands in Kansas known as the Black Bob lands of the Shawnees; also purporting to contain the accompanying papers in said case. This matter is now before the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, and in order to a full understanding of the subject a resolution was recently passed by the House requesting the senate to send to the House for reference to the Committee on Indian Affairs all the papers relating to the subject. On the recent of this request from the House it was stated by the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate that the papers had been sent to the printer, and honce could not be furnished until printed, and the resolution was temporarily laid on the (able. An examination of these papers as printed in the aforessic Senate executive document and acomparison with the originals on file in your department will, I am confident, prove that this document is a partial and garbled publication, and that the great body of the papers in the case are omitted altogether. As I am informed by those familiar with the precedents in both houses of Congress in cases of this kind, and as it must be evident to all that this suppression of an important portion of a record is most extraordinary and improper, I submit the whole subject to you for such action as you may see fit to take. I ought to so that it was recently informed that thon. E. G. Ross, one of the Senators from the State of Kansas, and a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the Senate, prepared the aforesaid papers for the printer. But I must add, also, that I am slow to believe that a United States Senator, before whom an important subject like this is pending for off

obedient servant,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 15, 1870.

SIR—In accordance with your letter of the 8th Instant I have caused examination to be made to determine what portion of the papers sent by me to the Senate in compliance with the resolution of December 13, 1869, calling for papers in relation to the Black Bob lands of the Shawnee Indians, are printed in Senate executive document No. 40 of the current session. I enclose herewith a copy of a letter from Commissioner Parker, of the 11th instant, from which it appears that the document in question contains about one-fourth of the papers transmitted by me to the Senate. As it purports to firmish all those papers and not merely a selection from them, I am aware of no reason for suppressing any portion of them.

I shall call the attention of the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to the matter, and shall take pleasure in transmitting you any expia ation which I may receive. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. D. COX, Secretary, Hon. Sidney Clarke, Chairman of Commistee on Indian Affairs.

The letter of Commissioner Parker, referred to in

The letter of Commissioner Parker, referred to tr the above, confirms the charges of Sidney Clarke. and points out definitely where the garbling was done. States Which Have Ratified the Fifteenth

Amendment.

The President to-day sent to the Senate a messag enclosing a communication from Secretary Fish in reply to resolution of that body asking what States have ratified the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. The Secretary gives the names of the following States:-North Carolina. Louisiana, Michigan, South Carolina, Pennaylvania Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, New York, New Hampshire, Nevada, Vermont, Vir-Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Nebraska

and Texas. Secretary Fish says:-In transmitting the foregoing list the Secretary of State has not assumed to anticipate the action of Congress in defining the condition or the relations of any State to the federal government. He presents, in answer to a resolution of the Senate, a list of the resolutions purporting to ratify the proposed amendment, of which notice has been transmitted to the Department of State, with the dates of them

Meeting of the Friends of Indian Civilization A meeting of the triends of the Indians was held at the rooms of the Board of Indian Commissioners this morning. There were present the Hon. J. D. Cox. Secretary of the Interior: E. S. Parker, Com. missioner of Indian Affairs; Felix R. Brunot, Vincent Collyer, of the Board of Special Indian Commis sioners, and the following influential members of the committee of Hicksite Quakers:—Messrs. Benjamir Hallowell and Mary G. Moore, of Maryland; Samue willetts, Edmund Willetts, Henry T. Willetts, Wilham H. Macy, Charles A. Macy, Thomas Foulke, Stephen R. Hicks, Franklin Haines and Daniel Un derhill, of New York; William Dorsey, John Saunders, Deboran F. Wharton and Susanna D. Wharton of Pennsylvania, and William Parry, Benjami, Stratton and Jonathan W. Plummer, of Indiana.

The present time being generally regarded as crisis in the affairs of the Indians, the object of the meeting was for the purpose of consultation on the situation. The mos cordial harmony exists between all the bodies repre sented at the meeting, and the prospect of other religious bodies taking up the work of civilization for the Indians was reported. It was agreed that if only a portion of the money which is now annually expended for military purposes was used for th educating and Christianizing the Indians it would be much more to the advantage of the Western Ter ritories in encouraging emigration and more satis factory to the whole country. The committees sepa rated to visit the Capitol and endeavor to impres

their views upon Congress. The New York Port Warden Bill. The House Committee on Commerce, which has had the New York Port Warden bill under consideration for some time, agreed to-day to report it to the House without any recommendation. The committee was unable to agree upon certain features of the bill, and the report which they propose making is regarded as equivalent to one of an adverse char acter. As already stated, the bill provides for the appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury of nine citizens of the United States to be known as the Board of Port Wardens of the port of New York.

Relief for the Builder of the Keekuk-Priv Money for the Wyoming's Crew. The Navai Committee of the House agreed to-day o report a bili giving Whitney, of New York, the builder of the iron-clad Keokuk, \$50,000, in satisfaction for his claim against the government for alterations made on the vessel which were not set down in the original contract. Whitney asked sixty thousand, but the committee cut him down

The bill allowing the officers and men of the United States snip Wyoming \$100,000 for prizes captured on the high seas was also ordered to be reported favorably. Disturbance at the Capitol.

A disturbance which caused much excitemen took place this afternoon near the Senate Chamber It had its origin in a young man's attempting by force to enter a private apartment exclusively fo the use of Senators. The servant at the goor, who prevented his passage into the closet, received a neavy blow from the stranger, and others, including the Sergeant-at-Arms, who came to the servant's relief, were treated to a similar manner. Policemen

soon appeared and, being resisted, were obliged to carry the disturber bodily to the guard-room under the crypt of the Capitol, where he is now a thority. Ruilroad Disturbances In Georgia-Opposition

to Northern Enterprises. General Hiram Walbridge, of New York, to-day telegraphe I to Mr. Conant, Vice President of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, in Georgia, stating it was alleged here that the recent railroad disturb auce was caused by non-payment of wages; that he had promptly contradicted the truth of that report, and wished to know whether he was correct in going so. The General to-night received the following despatch in reply:-

ling despatch in reply:—

ATLANTA, Ga., March 15, 1870.

Our pay day is on the lold of each month. The men were pand February 15, in font. Those that I discharged for this disturbance were naid last Friday, and the money is Feady to pay regularly. They waited my arrival to displace colonel Hubbirt, our General Superintendent, who is a prominent republican and a superior man. They stopped my excursion train in the woods, fifty miles from Brunswick, and demanded the immediate appointment of autother superintendent. I managed to get these pien to Brunswick, and immediately discharged and pard them. They afterwards took possession of the trains at Brunswick, and tareatened the lives of Judge Avery, Colonel Hubbirt and my friends who accompanied me, keeping them in constant terror of their lives, and they had to escape at night. The authorities could afford no security for us; on the contrary, they united with the men in their demands and encouraged the movement, evidently expecting thereby to drive away our Northern employés. It was one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated. You know I am no politican and nave no interest in Governor Builock or his party; but I am satisfied from what I have seen that unless we can have protection here public enterprises in this State controlled by Northern men cannot be carried on. General Tetry, upon an investigation of all the facts to-day, has ordered more troops to Brunswick.

Nominations Confirmed. The Senate, in executive session this afternoon

confirmed the following nominations:-Chartes H. Lewis, of Virginia, Minister Resident to Portugal; John Russell Jones, of Illinois, Minister Resident to Belgium; C. C. Andrews, of Minister Resident to Belgium; C. C. Andrews, of Minister Resident at Stockholm; Robert C. Kirk, of Ohio, Minister Resident at Uruguay; Gustave Jarreke, of Pennsylvania, Consul at Augsburg; W. S. Havres, Colector of Customs, Sag Harbor, N. Y.; Shas M. Matheson, Collector of Customs at Dunkirk, N. Y.; Jacob Anthony, Surveyor of Customs, New Albany, Ind.; George D. Oraer, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fifth, Missouri; C. S. Winstead, Collector of Internal Revenue, Fifth, North Carolina; Peter Rose, Collector of Internal Revenue, Eignteenth, Ohio; Abrain H. Bowman, Collector of Internal Revenue, Seventh, Kentucky; W. R. Hardy, Assessor, Third, Louisiana. Post Masters—Herbert A. Parker, Kankakee, Ill.; George F. Marlow, Jr., Selma, Ala.; Theodore C. Phinips, Bay City, Mich.; James Withamson, Sing Sing, N. Y.; John C. Randie, Oxiord, Miss., Passed Assistant Paymaster George R. Wilkins, to be paymaster; Assistant Paymasters F. C. Alley, J. Q. Barton and A. J. Greely, to be passed assistant paymaster in the navy; Jno. G. Biackwell, receiver of public moneys of innusville, Ala.; Charles C. Crowe, Alabama, Register of the Land Office of Wyoming Land District; Lalayette Cartee, Surveyor General, Idaho.

The nomination of J. Russell Jones was taken up Chartes H. Lewis, of Virginia, Minister Resident to

The nomination of J. Russell Jones was taken up in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and lavorably. Mr. Sumner opposed the nomination but will report it because he was instructed so to do.

The Second New York Revenue District. Several days ago Representative Schumaker intro-duced a resolution with reference to Mr. Cole, the law partner of Mr. Allaben, the Assessor of the Second New York district, inquiring whether Mr. Cole had been appointed an attorney to act on behalf heretofore made. The inquiry has not yet been an swered; but Mr. Allaben, who had been sent for by the Secretery of the Treasury, arrived here on Sat urday, and it is presumed that his explanation of the matter was not satisfactory, as on yesterday Albert G. Allen was nominated to the Senate as Allaben's successor.

Personal.

The mysterious Ben Field, of Albion, N. Y., who is somewhat known to fame in Albany, is in town, moving about cautiously on some matter or other. Tom Murphy-Diamond Tom-ex-State Senator from New York city, is likewise here. Last night Thomas dined at Willard's.

Hiram Walbridge is busy here about the Mediterrean and Oriental Steamship Company. Brady, the photographer, Gus Scheil and little Charley P. Shaw, of your city, have been in town also, Woollen Manufacturers Petitioning

A memorial has been presented to the Committee of Ways and Maans and the Committee of Finance strongly endorsing Commissioner Wells' report, signed by persons representing thirty-three corporaions and twelve individuals, comprising nearly all the great woollen manufacturers, and representing a capital actually engaged in the manufacture o woollen goods of over \$15,000,000, and owning upwards of 500 sets of woollen machinery. They pray the existing tariff may be modified in such a at as low rates of duty as the carpet wools

Copyri ghted Public Documents The practice of copyrighting public documents that has grown up within the past few years calls for a little investigation. Tons upon tons of public documents that no one will pay postage on are printed at the government printing office every year and franked over the length and breadth of the land but whenever one is compiled or prepared by any government official that is found to have any value the copy, which is government property, somehow finds its way into the nands of a private publisher, where it is copyrighted and sold at an exorbitant price.

of duties charged by the government he will find that a neat compilation of the rates and the various laws under which they are collected has been made by one of our Treasury officials and turned over to a private publisher, who has had it copyrighted, and seils it for three dollars. It is a mere pamphiet, compiled by a government official, and the copy is therefore government property. It could be sold for seventy-five cents, and should be printed at the government office and distributed gratis to all who need to know the tariff rates; but as there is a real demand for it the copy is given or sold to a monopolist who exacts three dollars from every merchant

"Hyles' Digest of the Revenue Laws" was prepared by an officer of the government, who turns the copy over to a Boston house, where it is copyrighted and sold for nine dollars per copy.

The "Congressional Directory" is a little pamphlet

compiled wholly at the expense of the government (the copy is government property) that there is some sale for. It is, accordingly, copyrighted, printed at the government office and soid to the trade, it is alleged, for the cost of paper and press work, thus bringing the government office into competition with private printing houses.

The Patent Office and Agricultural Reports, that no one wants, are, of course, not copyrighted. They would be, however, if there was any demand for

The "Distillers' Form Book" is another instance o a copyrighted public document put upon the mar-ket at an exorbitant price. It should be unders tood that public documents are public property. No one has a right to copyright a line of them. They may be printed at will by whoever pleases.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1870. APPROPRIATION TO THE WIDOW OF E. M. STANTON On motion of Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Mass., the House joint resolution appropriating to the widow of the late Edwin M. Stanton a sum equal to one year's salary of an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was taken from the table

MEMORIALS. Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., presented a memorial for an appropriation to the Wilberforce University, near Xenia, Ohio, where admission is not denied to any one on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude; also for a donation of public land to freedmen; also from the citizens of Philadelphia

representing that the tax on books is a tax on knowledge, and asking its repeal.

The Vice President iaid before the Senate a memorial from a society of Friends, praying for an appropriation to aid in the civilization of the Indians
of the Northern Superintendency, in the State of
Nebraska. Referred.

TRANSPORTATION OF UNAPPRAISED IMPORTS.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Co

authorizing the transportation of imported mer-chandise from the port of its first arrival within the United States to Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without examination, inspection and appraisement. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

The bill was indefinitely postponed.

ARMS FOR THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. ABBOTT, (rep.) of N. C., introduced a bill provising for the distribution of arms to the Southern States, in the same manner as if the act of April 23, 1808, had not been modified. Referred to the Committee on Mintary Affairs.

OURRECCY INFLATION.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Finance Committee, reported back various propositions referred to that committee, in regard to an increase of the currency, which, at his request, were laid on the table.

RESOLUTIONS OFFERED. Mr. Ricz, (rep.) of Ark., offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report to the Senate the effect of the fifteenth amendment to to the Senate the effect of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution upon the Indian tribes of the country; whether by the provisions thereof the Indians are not cuizens of the United States, and whether thereby the treaties between the United States and the Indian tribes are or are not annualed.

Mr. Thurman, (dem.) of onlo, remarked that as there had not been any official announcement of the rathication of the amendment, the resolution was premature.

One objection being sufficient the resolution was laid over.

One objection being sufficient the resolution was laid over.

The concurrent resolution for the appointment of a special joint committee on Indian affairs was taken up.

Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., moved to amend so that the committee would have but one subject to consider, to wit:—The general policy of the government with reference to the Indian treaties.

Mr. DRAKE, (rep.) of Mo., said that though at first hostile to the resolution, he would be disposed to favor it famended as proposed, believing that if restricted to a mere question of policy no particular narm would come from the organization of the committee but he believed no good would follow it the committee went beyond that. He had already received an intimation that this proposition for a joint committee was looked upon as a scheme to work into the hands of what was known as the "Indian ring." He would not charge the Senator from Iowa (Ar. Harian) with any such purpose, but such it was believed would be the practical effect of the project.

The morning hour expiring the subject was laid aside, and the Senate took up

THE GEORGIA BILL.

Mr. STEWART, (rep.) of Nev., continued his remarks commenced resterday upon the status of affairs in that state.

Messrs. STEWART and EDMUNDS addressed the

commenced festerday upon that state. Messrs, Stewart and Edmunds addressed the dessrs, Stewart and education in Georgia, the Messrs, Stewart and Edmunds addressed the Senate upon the status of affairs in Georgia, the former against and the latter in favor of the Bing-ham amendment, limiting the terms of the present Legislature and Governor. At ten minutes to four o'clock Mr. Edmunds still held the floor. He opposed the Bingham provision on the ground that its effect would be to prolong the work of reconstruction in Georgia and create a state of things similar to that which now existed in tempesses. He argued that

o'clock Mr. Edmunds still held the floor. He opposed the Bingham provision on the ground that is effect would he to prolong the work of reconstruction in Georgia and create a state of things similar to that which now existed in lennessee. He argued that the State government should be considered as provisional only, until fully represented in the halfs of Congress, and consequently that the terms of the present State officers should date from such representation. He referred at length to the previous bad faith of the State regarding the laws of Congress and the fourteenth amendment, and said it was his determination never, by his own vote, to allow rebels to reconstruct the State.

Mr. EDMUNDS proceeded to argue that the terms of the Legislature and Governor dated from July 20, 1868, at which time the military commander in Georgia turned over the State government to the civil authorities previously elected by the people, naving oeen elected, in the language of the State constitution, until the dext succession, which has two years, therefore their terms would expire during the present year. He acknowledged their regulations attending the present year. He acknowledged their regulations attending the present year. He acknowledged their regulations and with the existence of the body and the election of its successor by the people. It was now proposed to prolong the existence of the body and the election of its successor by the people, it was now proposed to prolong the existence of the body and the clection of its successor by the people, the was that an election could not be held without tumult or violence. The answer to that was that Congress was bound to secure to every citizen of Georgia the full exercise of his rights. The omission of their proviso limiting official terms would, he thought, be an invitation to commit such violence, while its incorporation in the bill would operate as a preventary. He said the great dufficulty in Georgia—the real reason why life and properly were not protected—was the fact that

At four o'clock the Senate went into executive ision, and afterwards adjourned

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, March 15, 1870.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

By Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa.—Of pilots and citi-

zens of Philadelphia protesting against the passage of the bill prohibiting collection of haif pilotage. By Mr. O'NEILL, (rep.) of Pa .- Of members of the Philadelphia Board of Trade for the construction of a parbor of refuge for vessels at Block Island. Also of citizens of Philadelphia in favor of duties on steel, as recommended in the Tariff bill. THE PUNDING BILL

Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Oulo, moved to refer the unding bill to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. Garfield, (rep.) of Ohio, moved its reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and stated the reasons why that was the proper reference. The bill proposed attory to change and revolutionize the whole national banking system of the United States and the whole currency system. It did not propose to increase the public debt by a doltar, nor to borrow money to carry on the government. It was not a natter of ways and means. It amounted to nothing in that direction, except changing the form of United States securities. The Committee of Ways and Means had enough legitimate work. It had charge of the Farifiand internal Kevenue bills, &c. If this bill proposed to raise money ne would concede that it should properly go to the Committee of Ways and Means, but it covered the whole duties assigned to the Committee on Banking and Currency. Two similar bills were aiready before that committee and the committee had passed several weeks in considering the subject. It was, therefore, natural that the bill should go there. Mr. GARFIELD, (rep.) of Ohio, moved its reference

go there.

Mr. Niblack. (dem.) of Ind., inquired of Mr. Garfield whether there was any reasonable prospect of the volume of the currency being increased at the

present Congress.

Mr. GARFIELD did not consider it proper, nor did he feel himself authorized to make any statement as to what the Committee on Banking and Currency proposed to report, but would say that for two weeks the committee had had under consideration proposed to report, but would say that for two weeks the committee had had under consideration the specific point how best to meet the very general demand, especially in the West and Southwest, for enlarged banking facilities, and the committee hoped to be able to report very soon on the subject. But the committee considered the question of a loan at a lower rate of interest indispensable to and necessarily connected with any proposition to increase the banking facilities. The two should necessarily go together, and the committee would be utterly unable to report a bid on the subject that did not include also the issue of bonds at a lower rate of interest on which to base the entire banking facilities of the country. That much he could say without violating any proprieties.

Mr. Niblack inquired as to whether any increase of currency would take the form of national bank nills or legal tender notes.

Mr. Garfirld replied that the resolution adopted by the House on that subject did not state which form the increase should take, and therefore the committee would leave the matter to be decided by the House, making he recommendation on that point.

Mr. Schenck stated the grounds on which he be.

point.

Mr. Schenck stated the grounds on which he bebelieved the bill should be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The main body of the bill certainly came within the prisidiction of that committee. There were but two sections which related to the business of the Banking Committee, and the question before the House was simply whether the tail of a bill should carry the body or whether the body should drag after it the tail. The bill was one that related in its whole object and matter to the public credit and the public bonds, and how the bonds should be put upon the market, at what rates and in what form. If he might compare notes with his colleague as to what had been done outside of the House, he would let his colleague into a knowledge of the fact that a part of this very bill relating to the public credit had been written by himself (Mr. Schenck) in conference with the the Secretary of the Treasury, within the first week of the seasion. He did not consider that that gave him any jurisdiction over the subject; but he certainly should not have troubled himself with any of the matters connected with the Funding bill if he had not expected that that subject would, in the course of business, come before the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Jupo, (rep.) of Ill., a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, argued in favor of referring the bill to that committee. The entire basis of the banking interest of the country was anected by the bill. It don not provide for creating a nevenue or for creating a new debt, but samply for an exchange of securities. Was there anything in the that that that that that that required the admitted knowledge of the Mr. Schenck stated the grounds on which he be-

Committee on Ways and Means at the expense of the Committee on Banklag and Currency? The committee mign as well be abolished if the House took from it all the powers conferred upon it.

Mr. Wood, (dem.) of N. Y., said that not being a member of either committee he could have no personal interest in the disposition of the question. Comparing the duties of the two committees, he expressed the opinion that all matters relating to the public credit and the public deof must necessarily go to the Committee of Ways and Means, and that here being no question of inis being a hid foremand the public deof and to create a new debt with a new interest, it could not properly go to any other committee than the Committee of Ways and Means. He should, therefore, vote for Mr. Schenek's motion.

Mr. RANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., also favored the reference of the buil to the Committee of Ways and Means, but expressed the benef that the passinge or consideration of the Funding bill was an element of agitation calculated to do no good either to the business or banking interests of the country. The credit of the country was improving daily, and he was glad to say that there was no parry feeling in that respect, and in his opinion no injury would come if the consideration of the buil were postponed thin next session. He though that in making that statement he was expressing the opinion of the business people of the country. He knew that he was of the business people of his own district.

After further discussion the House proceeded to vote by tellers on Mr. Gardeid's motion to refer the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency, and it was rejected—do to? The bin was then referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill to admit the State of Texas to representation in Congress, stating that it was identical with the Virginia and Mississippi bilis, with the exception of an additional provision—that twas identical with the Virginia and Mississippi bilis, with the

ondition, except as stated in the oil.

Mr. BUTLER stated that there was no objection to the proviso, except that it was useess.

Mr. Wood argued briedy to show that his proposition was not useless. Virgima and Georgia had been admitted to representation under similar bills, but it turned out that their admission was not a fhabity, and the gentleman from Massachusetts himself was now threatening Tennessee. He wanted to end this uncertainty and to have Texas admitted as a sovereign State having her internal affairs under her excusive pirishiction.

Mr. BUTLER repeated that so far as the mere declaration that Texas was to stand as other States was concerned there was no objection to it, but that it was entirely useless. There was just as much necessity for this proviso in regard to the other reconstructed States as there was in the case of Texas, but it had not been put on any other similar bill, and the committee therefore shought that it should not go on this bill.

Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., another member of the committee, offered a substitute for the bill, simply recting that the State of Texas has a constitutional State government, republican in form, and enacting that it is entitled to representation in Congress.

Mr. BROOKS, (dem.) of K. Y., asked Mr. Butler whether the bill interfered with the right originally reserved to Texas to divide into four States.

Mr. BUTLER replied in the negative. The bill contained a proviso that it was not to affect the terms of the original contract.

The House then proceeded to vote on Mr. Wood's amendment, and it was rejected by a party vote. Mr. Beck's substitute shared the same fate, and the bill was then passed.

The House then proceeded to wote on Mr. Scolied in the chair, on

went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Scoleid in the chair, on

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass., an item of \$16,000 was inserted for the Court House and Post Office at Des Moines, Iowa.

On motion of Mr. Atwood, (rep.) of Wis., the item for the Court House at Madison, Wis., was increased from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Mr. COBURN, (rep.) of Ind., moved to add to the item of \$400,000 for the New York Post Office a proviso that no part of the money shall be expended until a plan, with full specifications, has been adopted and fixed by law, and the cost thereof also fixed by law. He spoke for five minutes in support of his amendment.

Mr. Wôdo opposed the amendment, admitting the correctness of the principle embraced in it, but contending that it should be made a matter of general, noe special, legislation.

Mr. Dawes moved to amend the amendment by making it read that not more than \$30,000 of the amount shall be expended until the pians and specifications are adopted. If the first amendment was adopted then the work would have to cease in a few days; but the Committee on Appropriations understood that the sum proposed could be expended without loss to the government if changes in the pian should be made. The Committee did not want to nave large amounts expended in mere architectural ornamentation, and before it would recommend one dollar for that building there must be a plan approved and adopted and estimate of the cost made.

Mr. Butter, of Mass., argued that there would

pian approved and adopted and estimate of the cost made.

Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., argued that there would be no greater security in limiting the cost of the building than in appropriating frong year to year, and he gave many instances of the full thirty of such limitations, such as the Boston Custom House, originally limited to \$200,000, but which cost \$15,000, but costing \$222,000; the Contomati Custom House, inmited to \$75,000, but costing \$226,000; the New York Sub-Treasury, for which \$200,000 was first appropriated, but which cost \$1,588,000; the Charles on and New Orleans Customs Houses, &c.

Mr. Dawes windrew his amendment, and said that the argument of his colleague only strengthened him in the conviction that there should be a limit to the cost fixed. He proposed that no further appropriation should be made until the total cost should be imited. He submitted, however, that this four hundred thousand dollars should be appropriated, because it would involve no departure from any plan that might hereafter be adopted, and would save a great dead of expense in the fact that next ated, because it would involve no departure from any plan that might hereafter be adopted, and would save a great deal of expense in the fact that next week some seven hundred men would have to be discharged if the appropriations were not made. Besides, they were threatened with being driven from the Fark, where they were permitted to occu-py ground with their material. It was, therefore, necessary to keep the work going on; but unless those who were responsible for the building could indicate the limit of the cost of construction, so that Congress could decide in a spirit of illerality towards the city of New York, but still in the spirit of econo-my in regard to the Treasury, what that amount should be, they would have to obtain future appro-priations without the aid of the present committee of Appropriations.

that two of the granite contractors for the Charles-ton Custom House and the Treasury extension were two men who now had contracts in connection with

two men who now had contracts in connection with the New York Post Office.

The name of Mr. Muliett, the Treasury architect, having been frequently referred to in the discussion, as it also was yesternay. Mr. Schenck denounced all indirect, insidious attacks made on Mr. Muliett, who invited a plain, straightforward inquiry into the whole official conduct and the contracts made by him, or with which he was connected, and said that he would offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Expenditures on the public building to make such an investigation.

Without acting on the amendment the committee at hall-past four o'clock took a recess until half-past seven o'clock took as recess until half-past seven o'clock took as recess until half-past sevening.

Evening Section

The Committee of the Whole resumed its session at hall-past seven o'clock—Mr. Scorield in the chair—on the Deficiency bill, when the discussion on the New York Post Office building, in connection with the architect of the Treasury Department, was trace.

the New York Post Office binding, in connection with the architect of the Treasury Department, was taken up and continued by Messrs. Farnsworth, Dawes, Buller, Steyenson and other members. Finally Mr. Cocurn's amendment was rejected.

Ma. Loughridge, (rep.) of lowa, moved as a proviso that the work shall not be carried on, so as to prevent the pian being remodelled and changed without additional expense, which was rejected. On motion of Mr. Dawes 20,000 was appropriated for continuing the work on the Capitol grounds.

Mr. Haight, (den.) of N. J. Inquired of the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations how much reconstruction had cost up to the present time.

Mr. Dawes replied that, as near as he could ascertain, it was about \$2,250,000.

Mr. Haight inquired whether that money had not been expended rather to make men loyal to a party than to the country.

Mr. Dawes defined that, and said that the only desire was to make men hume South obey the government and the laws.

Mr. Eldridge, (dem.) of Wis., declaimed against the word loyal as a word which he despised and hated. It sliways reminded him of the definition of it given by a contractor during the war. When pressed to explain what he meant by saying that he left loyal, he said he felt as if he wanted to steal something or kill somebody. For himself he was patriotic, not loyal. The word did not belong to this country, it only belonged to Massachasetts.

Mr. Dawes moved to insert an appropriation of \$20,000 to enable the Sisternood of the Ladies of Mercy in Charleston, S. C., to rebuild their orphan Asylum, destroyed during the war, in acknowledgment of their services to the Union prisoners in the hospital at Charleston.

Mr. Bendamin, (rep.) of Mo., made the point of order Hint there was no law authorizing the appro-

Mr. BENJAMIN, (rep.) of Mo., made the point of order that there was no law authorizing the appro-The CHAIRMAN sustained the point of order.
Mr. Dawss—is there any law against 117

Mr. DAWES—is there any law against 11.7 (Laughter.)

The CHAIRMAN—There is no law for it.
Mr. DAWES appealed from the decision of the Chair, but the decision was sustained—60 to 55.
Mr. Stiles, idem.) of Pa., moved to strike out the item of twenty-five thousand collars for repairing and refurnishing the President's house. Rejected,
On motion of Mr. Dawes an item of \$47,756 was inserted for the expenses of the following committees:—Election, \$26.416; Ways and Means, \$5.772;
Poreign Affairs, \$6.870; Judiciary, \$3.554; Decline of American Commerce, \$2.000; Ninth Census, \$3.144.
Mr. Loughbridge moved as an additional section that no money appropriated for public buildings in the bill shall be expended on buildings to cost more than, two and a half millions. Rejected as no. in order.

This ended the bill, and the committee rose and reported it to the House.

Without final action on the bill the House, at ten o'clock, adjourned,

ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE UNITED STATES SU-TREME COURT.—The early resignation of Judge Samuel Neison, of the United States Supreme Court, is predicted, and William M. Evarts, of New York, and vir. Ward nunt, of Utica, are named as prominent candidates for the Vacancy.—Utica Observer, March 12.

## NEW YORK CITY.

Minor Items of Metropolitan News.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature of the weather for the past twenty-four hours to comparison with the corresponding day of

The flags on the City Hall and the other city build-A man who refused to give his name at the New

street station house yesterday reported he had an attercation with one of the moneyed "bulls" corner of South and Broad striets and was slightly wounded. His wound was dressed and he left. A pioneer committee of the North Carolina Hyde

Park Settlement Association, consisting of one

blacksmith, two carpenters and three masons, started yesterlay on the schooner Henry Lee to erect sunade buildings for the accommodation of the settlers when they arrive. stabbing of a conductor of the Third avenue line by

James Bowen was inaccurate in one particular.
Justice McQuade, and not Justice Bixby, was the
official who hed the would-be murderer in only \$500
ban for attempting to take Pites' life. Two men, named Edward Moran and Frederick Ficke, were charged before Justice Scott, at Essex

Market Police Court, with burgiary, by James Crossin, of 712 Sixth street. Both men were caught on the premises by Crossin, and a number of burgiars' tools were found in their possession. Both were The funeral of the late Henry H. Leeds took place

esterday afternoon, from his residence, No. 7 East Forty-third street. The house was filled with the friends and acquaintances of the deceased. The inneral services were confucted by the Rev. Dr. Adams. The remains were taken to Greenwood Cometery. A good deal of anxiety is manifested for the safety

of the missing steamer Samaria, now six days overdue. She has a large number of passengers on board, the friends of whom visit the office of the agents nourly anxiously inquiring if any tidings have been learned of the vessel. The captain of the Cunard steamer sailing to-morrow has received instructions to accept a snarp lookout for the Samaria.

George Kearns, having been deserted by his wife, yesterday proceeded to her room, No. 102 West Twen-ty-fourth street, and informed her he could no longer walk the earth without the possession of her love, swallowed a quantity of laudanum in her presence and stretched himself out for a final kick. Folice Surgeon Gibson was called, administered an anti-dote and sent the man to Believue Hospital in a critical condition.

A communication has been received at the HERALD office from a responsible gentleman of Pige county, Pa., in which, referring to the disaster to the Eric train at Basket station on the lith inst, he states that Charles Mygatt, the engineer, did not jump from the train, but stood manufully at his post of duty and used every effort to avoid the catastropne.

Sheriff O'Brien has appointed William Hickey as Deputy Sheriff for conveying prisoners to Sing Sing, in place of Isaiah Rynders, who was removed for permitting a prisoner to escape. Mr Hickey has been a deputy in the Sheriff's Office some time. There is no salary for conveying prisoners to Sing Sing; but the service is paid by the State in fees fixed by

It is customary for the authorities, whose duty it is to furnish our Police Courts with fuel, to neglect the requisitions for wood and coal of the Yorkville Police Court Magistrates until the matter is attended to in the press. Yesterday the atmosphere of that court room, above named, was simply unendurable, while the condition of the prisoners in the cells can be imagined. The funeral of the late Robert D. Holmes will take

place to-day at two o'clock. As a distinguished Mason, a prominent lawyer and journalist, deceased was widely known and respected. The funeral services, therefore, will be very imposing. The M. W. Grand Lodge of F. and A. M. and most of the lodges of the craft in the city will attend. The remains will be conveyed from the late residence of the deceased, No. 45 Barrow street, to Grace church, and from thence to Greenwood Cemetery for interment. Mason, a prominent lawyer and journalist, deceased

The Legion of St. Patrick will parade for the first procession of Irish organizations, to be reviewed b the Mayor of New York. The Legion will occupy the left of the procession, which will thus nave a mittary rear guard. The line will be formed in St. Mark's place. Colonel P. Leonard will command the Pirst nattalion; Lieutenant colonel M. O'Rourke the Second, and she whole will be under the com-mand of General D. F. Burke, late commander of the Irish Rrigade.

The uncertainty of human life had one more illustration last evening in the fearfully sudden death of an elderly gentleman-Mr. C. Ballly, of New Bedford, Monmouth county, N. J. He came to this city with a friend, and about seven o'clock went into Monquin's saloos, on Nassau street, near Fulton, to take supper. Monquin, who was an old friend of the deceased, sat down to the table with his visitors, and deceased, sat down to the table with his visitors, and when he supposed Mr. Builty had leaned back on his chair to laugh over a joke that was made, he discovered that his friend had suddenly ceased to live. Deceased kept a hotel, was moderately well off, and leaves a wife and two married children.

Thomas Acasta, a Spanish negro residing at the corner of Bleecker and Crosby streets, who severely cut a fellow countryman. named Tibericio Aguilas residing in Howard avenue, Brooklyn, on the head with a razor during an altercation at the corner of Canal and Laurens streets, on Monday evening, was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jederson Market, by officer Hudson, of the Eighth precinct, and temporarily committed to await the arrival of the complainant, who was unable to appear in court on account of his wounds

Officer Beam, of the Twenty-eighth precinct, yesterday morning complained, before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, that, watte conveying Matthew McDonald to the station house he planted his fist plump in his mouth, loosening several of his teeth, so that he suffered from toothache all night, and is under the impression that he will be compelled to go to the inconvenience and expense of procuring a new set. Matthew for this ungentiemanly and inhuman act was committed, in default of \$400 ball, and will be more careful in the future what kind of beams he selects to practise the manly art upon,

John Fountain, a negro residing at No. 43 Laurens street, whose record as an honest man is none of the best, was yesterday morning arraigned before the best, was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, by detectives Dunn and Gipm, of the Eigath precinct, charged with burgiariously effecting an entrance into the dwelling nouse of Deiderick Siedenburg, at No. 37 Thompson street, on the night of the 3d inst., by means of forcing open a rear window, and scealing household arricles and money valued at \$90.50, a portion of which was found in a pawnbroker's shop, the latter individual testifying that the prisoner had deposited the artists with him. Foundain denied the charge, but was committed in default of \$1,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

A number of owners of real estate on Fifth street, about thirty in all, assembled last night at No. 117 avenue A. There was no organized meeting, but a avenue A. There was no organized meeting, but a conversational interchange of opinions took place, during which it was ascertained that they were all opposed to a wooden pavement of any kind on that street, but desired that known as the Beigian. The objections to wood were stated to be that it was twice as expensive as stone, not half as durable, and when repairs to gas or water pipes were necessary tae company holding the patent must be applied to for taking up and re-aving the pavement, and they may charge what they like. A call was prepared for a mass meeting of the property owners in Fifth street, to take place shortly.

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The Ladies' Centegary Fair of the Third Universalist church was held last evening in the basement of the building, on the corner of Bleecker and Downing streets. The object is to pay off \$10,000 debt on the church, and it is expected the proceeds of the fair and contributions will meet the amount. There was a very large attendance, and the pretty, insimating, persuasive young ladies behind the stails cajoed reaceant mesculinity to make many purchases. The managers were everywhere, chatting, laughing, firsting, examining the fancy work and exclaiming, "Ferlectly exquisite!" or, "Oh, how sweet!" Among these "bewitching brokers" of lancy goods were noticeable Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. Corey, Mrs. Stratton, Mrs. Wultney, Mrs. Hyatt, Miss Van Buren, Miss Weod, Miss Mcy, Miss Crowel, Mrs. Hewlett, Mrs. Harden, Mrs. Lorton, Miss Drummond Miss Kimmand Miss Lawrence. ing streets. The object is to pay off \$10,000 debt